Num. 4005

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday, June 16, 1746.

From the London Gazette, June 10.

Whitehall, June 10.

THE King has been pleaſed to conſtitute Edward Falkingham, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners in Quality of a principal Officer of his Majeſty's Navy.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute James Compton, Eſq; a Commiſſioner in Quality of a principal Officer of his Majeſty's Navy, particularly for the Affairs of the Yards at Depford and Woolwich.

From Wye's Letter, London, June 10.

All that has been ſaid of Peace is quite over.

Yeſterday the Lords ordered, that the State of the Nation be taken into Conſideration on Thurſday next, and the Lords to be ſummoned.——The Biſhop of Hereford took the Oaths and his Seat in the Houſe.——Adjourned to Wedneſday.

The Commons read a firſt Time the Bill to prevent the infamous Practice of Stockjobbing. Went into a grand Committee on the Supply; and 'tis ſaid came to two or three Reſolutions, which are to be reported this Day.

This Day a Motion was made in the Houſe of Commons to addreſs his Majeſty that Copies of the Minutes of the Court Martial upon Admiral Leſtock, and the Sentence relating thereto, may be laid before them; which after Debate was carried in the Negative, 57 againſt 3.

From the London Evening Poſt, June 10.

Extract of a private Letter from Amſterdam, June 9.

We are very far from being ſatisfied here, either with reſpect to our pacifick Negotiations, or to the Manner of carrying on the War; and as the Grounds of our Diſcontents are already as well known as they can be, it appears to be a Matter of the leſs Importance to expreſs them upon Paper. We are in ſhort diſſatisfied with the Negotiations; firſt, becauſe the Subject of them is not known, which may afford various Advantages to the French, who may repreſent them to different Courts in what Light they pleaſe; ſecondly, as they ſerve to amuſe, diſtract and diſpirit our own People, who know not what to expect, or conſequently what to provide for, and are therefore continually reſtleſs and uneaſy, which is a State deſirable no-where, but as you very well know, intolerable here; laſtly, they muſt affect our Allies to our Diſadvantage; for tho' it may be true, that the Miniſters and Perſons in chief Confidence may have had ſuch a Communication of Councils as to be perfectly ſatisfied with the Conduct of our Regency, yet the Nations they govern, who can judge only by Appearances, and who from Appearances muſt judge diſadvantageouſly of our Meaſures, will not eaſily give Credit to what is ſaid on our Behalf; now we naturally depend more upon the Goodwill of a People than upon the Intereſts of the Great, and we ſtill remember the Saying of a great Engliſh Miniſter, 'That if it had not been for the Secrecy with which the 'Negotiations at Gertrudenberg were managed, it would 'have been impoſſible for the Treaty of Utrecht to have 'been concluded.'

As to the War, the Management of it like wiſe gives us great Diſquiet. We are indeed ſenſible, that the Citadel of Antwerp could not have made a better Defence than it did; we think that Marſhal Bathiani made a very fine Retreat, and is at preſent very ſecurely poſted. We are alſo perſuaded, that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has at preſent no Intention to enter our Territories; but notwithſtanding all theſe Circumſtances, we ſee Cauſes enough for Diſquiet. We apprehend that the ſole Intention of the French in carrying on the War in the Low Countries, was to uncover and deſtroy our Barrier, in which they have made an amazing Progreſs already, Tournay, Ypres, Menin, and Dendermond, are gone for ever; for though the French ſhould keep them, they are no longer what they were, and conſequently when given up, the Barrier will not be reſtored. But this is far from being all, for as things ſtand at preſent, the French have it in their Power to act in the ſame Manner with reſpect to the reſt of the Barrier. Namur, in the Caſtle of which we have a ſtrong Garriſon by Treaty, either is, or will be ſpeedily inveſted; Charleroy and Mons ly on a Line with the firſt-mentioned City, and the whole Extent of Country between them does not exceed 30 Miles; ſo that the French, we apprehend, may have Leiſure to make two Sieges out of three, before the Army of the Allies at Breda will be ſtrong enough to give them any Interruption; and when it is, Marſhal Saxe has room enough to hold them in play 'till theſe Places are taken, which will anſwer their Ends, and leave us in a State of Uncertainty as to what is to be done next.

The only thing that gives us any ſort of Comfort is the Hopes we have, that neither our Governors nor the Allies will think of Peace while things are in ſo precarious a Situation; a proper Barrier againſt France has been the Work of a Century, and cannot ſurely be abandoned in a Moment. When our Forces are united, it will appear that they have Strength ſufficient to do ſomewhat for our Security, and therefore we confidently hope that ſomething will be done. The French are at preſent victorious and triumphant, becauſe they have no body to oppoſe them; but this will not be the Caſe when the Allies come to have 100,000 Men in the Field, as they certainly will have long before the Seaſon for Military Operations will be over. It will then be ſeen, whether by offenſive Meaſures we may not be able to recover what has

been loſt by the unfortunate Management of a defenſive War; for, with reſpect to the Maritime Powers, the obtaining good Terms elſewhere, will be of little Signification if the Low Countries are loſt, or, which is the ſame thing, left defenceleſs, and the Dominions of the Republick at all times expoſed to the Inſults of an Enemy whoſe Ambition is boundleſs, and upon whoſe good Faith their Neighbours never could, and can now leaſt of all depend.

LONDON, *June* 10.

On Wedneſday laſt his Grace the Duke of Marlborough was preſented to the Degree of Doctor of Laws, by the Profeſſor of that Faculty, in the Convocation Houſe at Oxford.

Laſt Sunday his Highneſs the Prince of Heſſe dined in publick at Somerſet-Houſe.

A fine Monument is ready to be put in Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Weſtminſter-Abbay, to the Memory of the late Dr. Hugh Boulter Archbiſhop of Ardmagh, and Primate of all Ireland.

The laſt Advices from Turin ſay, That the King and the Duke of Savoy were both preparing to ſet out for the Army; that Diſpoſitions are making for a Siege, and that in caſe Marſhal Maillebois remained in his Camp with his Genoeze Auxiliaries, his Sardinian Majeſty would force him to a Battle, in order to be in a Condition afterwards to make the Siege of Tortona without Interruption, the reducing of which City would oblige the Allies to make a Retreat as full of Danger and Difficulty, as their March the Year before over the Mountains, into the Dominions of the Republick of Genoa.

On Saturday a Precept was ſigned by the Lord Chief Juſtices, Chief Baron, and ſeveral of the Judges in Weſtminſter-Hall, to the Sheriff of Surrey, to ſummon a Jury the 23d inſtant to appear at St. Margaret's-Hill Southwark, to try ſeveral of the Rebel Priſoners there.

And we hear another will be directed to the Sheriffs of London and Middleſex, to try ſeveral of the ſaid Priſoners at the Old Baily at the ſame Time, and two Judges will have a Commiſſion to ſit at each Place.

We hear that a new Scheme will be very ſpeedily offered to the Adminiſtration, for putting an End to the moſt infamous and deſtructive Practice of Smuggling, by giving a Reward to ſuch as ſhall diſcover the Horſes, Carriages or Veſſels of any kind belonging to the Offenders in this Way, by making the Trials and Proofs in ſuch Caſes more eaſy and expeditious; and by giving the ſame Powers to raiſe the Hue and Cry in any County for purſuing and taking Smugglers, as for purſuing and taking Highwaymen, and allowing proper Rewards to ſuch as apprehend them, and Annuities out of the Cuſtoms to the Widows of ſuch as may be killed in theſe Purſuits.

Laſt Friday Evening the Diſpatch Sloop of War, Capt. Bromley ſent into Portſmouth Harbour a French Shallop Privateer of five Swivel Guns and twenty eight Men, belonging to St. Malo, which was taken near Portland.

From the St. James's Evening Poſt, June 10.

Kinſale, May 30. On Tueſday laſt the Eagle Man of of War 60 Guns, brought in a Spaniſh Privateer of 14 Guns, and 136 Men. This Privateer has done us a vaſt deal of Miſchief, being in Commiſſion ſince the Commencement of the Spaniſh War, and, as they ſay, has taken above 50 Prizes, they have on board 150 Engliſh Priſoners, taken out of ſeveral Ships. On Wedneſday the Nottingham of 60 Guns, Lord George Graham, arrived here, and the Sunderland is hourly expected.

LONDON, *June* 10.

The following Men of War were a Spithead this Day viz. Sandwich, Princeſs Royal, Devonſhire, Edinburgh, Tilbury, Superbe, Haſtings, Pool, Lark, Ætna and Scipio Fireſhips, and Mortar Bomb. At St. Helens, the St. George, Capt. Feilding, Prince Frederick, Capt. Norris, both under Sailing Orders to join Admiral Martin. In the Harbour, the Royal George, Princeſſa, Fox, Inverneſs, and Weazle Sloop; Marleborough and Shrewsbury, unſerviceable.

Yeſterday came Advice, that three French Prizes, ſaid to be of Value, are taken by two Privateers of New-York, and carried into that Province.

We have Advice, that the Sally and Martha, Capt. Linthrop, in his Paſſage for Newfoundland, took a French Ship laden with Fiſh and Oil, and ranſom'd her for 1000 Livres.

The Princeſs Amelia, Capt. Ayllet, from Bonny for the Weſt-Indies, was lately taken by a French Privateer, near the Iſland of St. Thomas.

The Ships bound on the North-Weſt Expedition were well off Tin-mouth Bar the 1ſt Inſt. and propoſe to be in the South Sea about the latter End of September, if they meet with no Obſtruction.

It's ſaid Orders are given for 7 Regiments to embark immediately, in order to join the allied Army in Flanders.

The Happy Return, Capt. Waldon, late Ellis, for Portugal from Placentia, is taken by a Spaniſh Privateer and carried into Bayonne.

Letters from the Hague ſay, they are under much Concern on the near Approach of the Departure of M. de St. Giles, the Spaniſh Miniſter, who has reſided there ſo many Years with unblemiſhed Reputation, and the rather, becauſe it is apprehended he has been recalled thro' the Intrigues of the French Party at the Court of Madrid, who were very much afraid of his known Inclination to promote a ſeparate Peace between Spain and Great Britain, which would have ruined all their fine-ſpun Politicks.

Letters from Jerſey of the 31ſt of May inform, that the Succeſs and Squirrel Privateers of that Iſland, have lately taken and brought into that Place, a Brigantine richly laden, bound from Bourdeaux to Quebeck in Canada, the Commander of which declares, he was going to join the French and Spaniſh Squadrons under the Iſle D'e, at the Entrance of the River Charante, near the Iſle Dieu. The ſaid Squirrel alſo chaſed a large Dogger in the middle of the ſaid Squadrons, but could not come up with him for fear of being taken by them, the ſmalleſt Men of War amongſt them being of about twenty or thirty Guns. The ſame Letters add, That there are almoſt every Day Prizes taken by the Privateers of Jerſey and Guernſey; that a Privateer of Guerſey had lately taken eleven at a Time, which he was obliged to ranſom; and that the Succeſs Privateer had ſent into Jerſey

two more Prizes: That moſt of the St. Malo's Privateers are laid up on Account of the Ships of War cruizing off theſe Iſlands.

It is very obſervable that in moſt of the Addreſſes lately preſented to his Majeſty on the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms in the North, *Cape Breton* has been made a ſpecial Article; which ſhews that Iſland to be ſo eſtabliſhed in the Hearts of every Engliſhman as not eaſily to be eradicated; or one would wonder what Connection it has with the Duke's fighting in Scotland: But there are ſome favourite Points which are made to connect with every Thing, tho' never ſo diſtant. The Reaſon of this is very obvious, when the Affair comes to be rightly ſtated; which is ſo far from having yet been done, that the Writers on the Subject have rather puzzled and perplexed, than clear'd up and explain'd it; and would lead the Reader to imagine that we had ſome Intereſt or Right in that Iſland independent of the late Conqueſt.

As to our previous Intereſt therein, the plain State of the Caſe is: The French got Knowledge of this Country by means of *Cabot*'s Diſcovery, in the Reign of our Henry VII. The Engliſh began their Settlements Southerly in Virginia, and ſo gradually deviated towards the North, as far as Acadia, leaving the French no other Parts than Canada, or farther Northward, to ſettle in: Which likewiſe we claimed as ours, by *Cabot*'s Diſcovery, tho' not ſettled by us, on a like kind of Reaſoning, as the Spaniards claimed to the Southward of the Gulph of Florida, though they could not ſettle a Tenth Part. Cardinal Richlieu, who flouriſhed in the Reign of Louis the Thirteenth of France, had a Head turned to improve the Navigation and Commerce of that Kingdom, and applied himſelf, amongſt other things, to ſettle Canada, and to encourage a Fiſhery on that Coaſt, which he wanted not Opportunity to effect during the indolent Reign of our James the firſt. Soon after Charles the Firſt came to the Throne, a War was ſet on Foot againſt France in Favour of the Proteſtants of that Kingdom, and in 1628 a Treaty was entred into with the Rochellers for that Purpoſe; but our Aid not proving effectual, a Treaty of Peace was entred into with France, at Suza the 24th of April 1629. In this Treaty there is nothing mentioned concerning *Canada* or *Cape Breton*. How theſe Countries came into the Poſſeſſion of the Engliſh ſoon after our Hiſtories do not ſufficiently clear up; but that they were in Poſſeſſion of all the Tract from New England Northwards, where the French had ſettled, is very evident from the following Treaty, dated the 29th of March 1632; by the 3d Article whereof, *New France*, *Acadia* and *Canada*, which eſpecially included *Port Royal*, now called *Annapolis*, *Quebeck*, and *Cape Breton* were agreed to be reſtored to the French, with all their Forts, &c.

In the laſt War *Acadia* was taken from the French, and *Canada* attempted in vain. *Cape Breton*, at this Time, was only ſetled tranſitorily by the French Fiſhermen.

By the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, *Acadia*, with the City of *Port Royal*, or *Annapolis*, is, by the 12th Article, ceded to Great Britain, as is *Newfoundland* by the 13th, excepting a Right of Fiſhery on the Coaſt, as is therein limited, without Right to fortify any Part. In this ſame Article *Cape Breton*, and all other Iſlands in the Mouth of the River of St. Laurence, and in the Gulph of the ſame Name, are allowed to be fortfied by the French.

Bank Stock 125 1 half to 3 qrs. India Stock 171 1 half. South Sea Stock 96 1 half.

EDINBURGH, *June* 16.

Extract of a Letter from Inverary, June 10.

'Tis reported here, that the Clans who ſtand out, being preſt by General Campbell and the Earl of Loudon, are retiring towards Kintail, in Seaforth's Country.—The Houſes of Glenbucket and other Rebels in Strathbogie, and thoſe of Kenloch Moidart, Lochziel, Barriſdale, Raza and Keppoch, lying in the Highlands, have been all viſited by the King's Troops.——General Campbell, by our laſt Advices, was at Strontian, receiving Arms every Day from the Camerons and Macdonalds of Moidart, Ariſack and Knoidart—A Company ſtation'd at Tayindrom brought in here To-Day 105 Cattle, ſaid to belong to Cameron of Glenevis.—— I am hopeful the Macgregors and People of Balwhidder will be preſſed very hard immediately; 700 Men were to enter Balwhidder on the 7th inſtant in order to reduce them, and I ſuppoſe they will proceed to Lochlomond before they return.

Extract of a Letter from Ruthven in Badenoch, June 11.

Cluny's new built and finiſhed Houſe, and haill other Houſes, were laſt Week burnt to Aſhes, as were Keppoch's, Lochziel's and Kenloch Moidart's.——We hear a Boat was overſet with 20 Perſons of Note on Loch-Moidart, among whom, 'tis ſaid, are Lord Lovat, Lord Pitſligo, Glenbucket, and ſeveral Women and Children.

By the lateſt Advices, his Royal Highneſs the Duke was ſtill at Fort Auguſtus, and Lord Loudon had returned from Strathſpey to Inverneſs.

About eight Days ago a ſtrong Detachment marched from Perth, who, we hear, have ſcoured the Country of Balquhidder.

We learn from Dundee, that a Party of Soldiers have brought in Priſoner to that Place Sir Laurence Mercer of Aldie's Son; and that on Tueſday laſt Wood, formerly belonging to Hamilton's Dragoons, was ſhot there for Deſertion, by Sentence of a Court Martial. He had been taken Priſoner at Preſton, enliſted with the Rebels, and continued with them ever ſince till the Battle of Culloden, after which he was taken Priſoner again by the King's Troops. He died very penitent for his Sins, and was much dealt with by the Miniſters of that Town, to bring him to a Senſe of his Crime in joining the Rebels.

'Tis ſaid that Graham's, Douglas's, Howard's, Johnſton's, Royal Scots, Sempill's and Pulteney's Regiments are to embark ſoon for Flanders.

We hear the Earl of Stair is appointed General of the Marines, a Poſt of 3000 l. yearly.

On Saturday laſt died at his Houſe in the College of Edinburgh, Mr. Colin Mac Laurin Profeſſor of Mathematicks in the Univerſity of this City, and Fellow of the Royal Society at London; who, beſides his other excellent Qualities, had eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Republick of Letters, eſpecially by his extraordinary Skill in Natural Philoſophy and all the Branches of the Mathematical Sciences, as appears by the ſeveral elabo-

rate and learned Performances published by him on these Subjects, in so much that he was justly accounted one of the greatest Geniuses, that this or any Age has produced. Nor was he famous only in his own Country, but likewise he had procured a great Reputation in the most Countries of Europe, of which he gave a signal Proof, by gaining the Prizes, in the Solution of some Problems, proposed by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; as also by his being employed as the fittest Person to give an Account of the Writings and wonderful Improvements made in Natural Philosophy by the ever celebrated Sir Isaac Newton. His Death is the more regreted, as it will be very difficult to find out One to be a fit Successor to supply the Place of so extraordinary a Person.

Yesterday Morning the Lady Ogilvie arrived here, attended by a Party of the Military, and was sent to the Castle.

This Day, the 9th Day of the Moon, it is high Water at Leith, Forenoon, at 9 o'clock, 6 M. Afternoon, at 9, 30 M. Tuesday, Forenoon, at 9, 54 M. Afternoon, at 10, 18 M. Wednesday, Forenoon, at 10, 42 M. Afternoon, at 11, 6 M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Royal Bank, Edin^r. 13th June 1746.

That *Allan Whitefoord*, Esq; having resigned his Office of FIRST CASHIER of the ROYAL BANK of *SCOTLAND*, the Court of Directors have appointed *John Campbell* to succeed him therein, and that *George Innes* do succeed as SECOND CASHIER to the said *John Campbell*: That as the Office of ACCOMPTANT of the said Bank is become vacant by the Decease of *William Mitchel*, the same is now to be executed by *William Geddes* and *James Ewart* who are appointed Accomptants in his Place. THEREFORE the Bank-Notes sign'd by the said *John Campbell* or *George Innes* Cashiers, and by the said *William Geddes* or *James Ewart* as Accomptants, are to have the same Currency as the Notes already issued, sign'd by the former Cashiers and Accomptants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN GRAHAM *Secretary.*

To be exposed to publick Roup and Sale, within the Parliament or New Session house of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 8th Day of July next

The Lands of *COLLIEHILL*, of 368 l. Scots of free yearly Rent, lying within the Parish of Bourty and Sheriffdom of Aberdeen. The Rental and Conditions of Sale may be seen at any Time before the Roup in the Hands of Matthew Brown one of the Depute-Clerks of Session, and Clerk to the Process of Sale of the said Lands.

To be SETT in Tack, by publick Roup, for 19 Years after Martinmas 1746,

The TWO FARM-ROOMS of *WEST-DRON* and *HILL DRON*, presently possessed by the Sub-tenants of John Johnston and John Small, belonging to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Wemyss, lying in the Parish of Dron and Sheriffdom of Perth. The Roup to be held in the House of William Duncan Vintner in Perth on Wednesday the 2d of July next; The Conditions thereof to be seen any Time before, in the Hands of Adolphus Hay Factor to the said Earl, at his House of Kirkland near Leven, in the Shire of Fife.

To be exposed to judicial Roup and Sale, upon Thursday the 10th Day of July next betwixt the Hours of 2 and 4 in the Afternoon, by Authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session house of Edinburgh,

The Lands, Barony and Estate of *CARDROSS*, Teinds, Parsonage and Vicarage of the same, and Superiorities and whole other Pertinents thereto belonging lying within the Parishes of Port and Kippen, and Shire of Perth, holding Blanch of the Crown, and yielding of free yearly Rent about 4000 l. Scots. The Rental and Articles of Roup may be seen in the Hands of Alexander Fintayson one of the Depute-Clerks of Session, and Clerk to the Process of Sale of the said Lands.

Just arrived from ENGLAND,

A curious Parcel of CHEESE, *viz.*

Fine large old true meated Cheshire, from 40 to 100 lb. Weight the Cheese; fine small siz'd ditto, Gloucester and Warwick ditto: All which respectively are of the true kind. Also good kindly Suffolk and Stockton Cheese, and Yorkshire BUTTER, fine English pickled BEEF and PORK; London BACON, and Yorkshire ditto; HUNG BEEF, and TONGUES, and right Yorkshire and Westmoreland HAMS; all which on tasting will recommend themselves: Are now exposed to Sale on reasonable Terms, at the English Cheese Warehouse in the Paunce-market, Leith; where constant Attendance will be given from 7 o'Clock in the Morning till 12 at Noon, and from 2 in the Afternoon till 7 in the Evening, by R. BIGLAND, from LONDON.

And farther, this is to give Notice, that there is bound to INVERNESS, the good Ship *The MART of DUNDEE*, David Greig Master, now lying in the Harbour of Leith, and which by Charter Party is obliged to sail (Wind and Weather permitting) on Friday the 20th inst. Therefore, if any Gentleman, Merchant, or others, have Occasion to transport either Goods or Baggage to that Place, let them apply to Ralph Bigland, at his Warehouse above, who will treat or bargain about the same.

¶S¶ THIS DAY, being the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock Afternoon, are to be exposed to Sale at Wardie, upwards of Twenty Acres of RYE and CLOVER GRASS, with several Kinds of Labouring Instruments and Houshold Furniture; and all being to be sold off, Entries will be very low. The Particulars to be shown by John Mitchel at the House of Wardie; and the Inventary and Conditions of Roup to be seen in the Hands of George Aitken Writer in Edinburgh.

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